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## ITALY.

*Reports from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Infectious diseases in Italy and other countries—Cholera, plague, and smallpox in various countries—Quarantine regulations—Campaign in Switzerland against tuberculosis—German Congress of Internal Medicine—Campaign against malaria in Italy—Spread of cholera from Mecca.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports January 23 and 30 as follows:

During the week ended January 21, 1905, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

## NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Jan. 19	Città di Napoli.....	New York .....	542	50	750	10
21	Italia .....	do .....	348	30	450	4

## ITALY—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases of infectious diseases in Italy for the month of September, 1904, was as follows: Measles, 3,035; scarlatina, 952; smallpox, 863; enteric fever, 7,461; diphtheria, 1,512; puerperal fever, 240; pulmonary tuberculosis, 436; malarial diseases, 49,460; pellagra, 311; hydrophobia, 2; anthrax, 555; and glanders, 3.

For the week ended January 19, 1905, the following reports were officially registered:

*Smallpox.*—There were reported 11 cases at S. Vito dei Normanni (Lecce) and 40 cases in 13 other communes of the province of Lecce. Cases are reported at Palermo, Augusta (Syracuse), Caltagirone (Catania), and Mongrando (Novara).

*Measles.*—Epidemics were reported in 3 communes of the province of Belluno; in 3 communes in the province of Lecce; in 4 communes of the province of Perugia, at Berganti (Rovigo), at Maranello (Modena), and at Castiglione Chiavarese (Genoa).

*Scarlatina.*—The disease still prevails at Savignano (Avellino).

*Enteric fever.*—There were reported many cases in the province of Avellino and very few in other provinces.

*Diphtheria.*—Cases were reported at Clusone (Bergamo) and Baginorea (Roma).

*Pellagra.*—Some cases are still reported at Gubbio (Perugia).

## RUSSIA—PLAGUE.

According to a notification of the Russian plague commission, under date of December 28, 1904, there occurred toward the end of November in the Cossack stations Saraitshikowskaja and Jamanchalinskaja (Gurjew district, government of Urlask) many cases of sickness, which, owing to the peculiar symptoms and the great mortality, were suspected to be pneumonic plague. It was not possible to ascertain whence the infection had been imported. It was only stated that the first cases

occurred in a family of Kirgises, in which 2 persons died. The disease at first spread among the Kirgises and then among the Cossack population.

At the Cossack stations mentioned 190 persons died during the period from November 24 (outbreak of the disease) to December 26, 1904. In addition to the precautionary measures adopted by the local authorities, the chief of the bacteriological laboratory of Astrakhan was appointed to make investigations on the nature of the disease, and a sufficient number of surgeons and a quantity of antiplague serum have been supplied from St. Petersburg. A severe isolation of the infected villages and dwellings has been prescribed. The plague commission at the end of December, 1904, officially declared the Cossack stations of Saraitshikowskaja and Jamanchalinskaja, in the Ural territory, to be infected with plague.

#### RUSSIA—CHOLERA.

For the week ended November 21, 1904, the following cholera reports were officially registered: In the government of Erivan there were reported 324 cases and 279 deaths due to cholera. Of the cases, 31 occurred in the city of Erivan. In 6 districts of the government of Baku there were reported 168 cases; in the city of Baku, 10 cases; at Balachany, 3 cases; and in the Sanseur district (government of Jelisawetpol), 9 cases and 5 deaths. In the Transcaspian province there were reported 5 cases at Ashabad, 4 at Tashkent, and 28 in Tashkent district. In the province of Volga most of the cases occurred in the government of Samara, where 69 cases were reported in 4 districts and 1 case in the city of Nikolajensk. There were also reported 3 cases in the government of Astrakhan and 11 cases in the city of Zarizyn (government of Saratow). Of 4 suspicious cases that were reported at Batum in the early part of December only 1 case was pronounced to be Asiatic cholera. No further cases were reported up to the date of December 20, 1904.

During the week ended January 28, 1905, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

#### NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Jan. 23	Deutschland .....	New York ....	219	20	420	3
23	Montevideo .....	do .....	282	35	450	11
24	Neckar .....	do .....	306	15	450	12
25	Sicilia .....	do .....	496	25	580	12
26	Gallia .....	do .....	274	45	470	12
27	Georgia .....	do .....	182	25	350	4

#### PALERMO.

Jan. 22	Italia .....	New York .....	88	50	120	10
26	Sicilia .....	do .....	438	50	600	33

## ITALY—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

For the week ended January 26, 1905, the following reports were officially registered:

*Smallpox*.—There were reported 18 cases at S. Vito dei Normanni and 26 cases in 15 other communes of the province of Lecce. Cases were reported at Palermo and Termini (Palermo), at Veronella (Verona), and in several communes of the province of Vincenza.

*Measles*.—A severe epidemic is reported at Ascoli Piceno.

*Scarlatina*.—There are many cases at Montebello (Pavia).

*Enteric fever*.—Sporadic cases are present in a few provinces.

*Diphtheria*.—Cases are reported in 2 communes of the province of Pavia and an epidemic at Borno (Brescia).

*Pellagra*.—Cases are reported at Umbertide (Perugia).

## RUSSIA—PLAGUE AND CHOLERA.

From December 26 to 28, 1904, there were reported in the Ural territory 34 cases of plague with 35 deaths. The cases occurred in three Cossack stations, including the two stations mentioned in the last report.

According to an official notification, dated January 1, 1905, the epidemic of cholera is considerably declining in the government of Erivan, where till now the disease has been widely spread. From December 21 to 28, 1904, there were reported 25 cases and 26 deaths only. A great number of cases occurred in the Lenkoran district, government of Baku, where between December 14 and 21, 1904, 268 persons died from cholera. From December 21 to 24, 1904, there were reported in the city of Baku 5 cases and 4 deaths, and at Balachany 2 cases and 1 death. In the government of Jelisawetpol there occurred sporadic cases only. No cases occurred at Tiflis from December 7 to 20, 1904. In all other places of the empire where cholera has taken hold the number of cases is on the decrease. In the trans-Caspian province very few cases were reported. There were only 2 cases at Ashabad and 1 case at Tashkent.

In the government of Saratow, from December 21 to 27, 1904, there occurred 8 cases and 3 deaths at Zarizyn. In the government of Samara 1 case occurred in the Nikolajewsk district, and 1 case was reported in the government of Astrakhan. At Millerowo, in the Don territory, toward the end of December, 2 persons who had arrived from Astrakhan died from cholera.

## TURKEY—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

The following quarantine regulations have been enforced, under date of December 30, 1904:

1. Pilgrim vessels proceeding from Aden are subjected to ten days' quarantine, to disinfection, and to destruction of rats and mice.
2. Vessels proceeding from Aden without pilgrims aboard are subjected at Turkish lazarettos in the Red Sea to five days' quarantine and to the other precautionary measures mentioned.

## EGYPT—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decision of the permanent committee of the sanitary board of Alexandria dated January 4, 1905, plague quarantine regulations have been again put in force against arrivals from Iodia, India.

## ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS—GERMANY.

From December 29, 1904, to January 18, 1905, 62 cases of anchylostomiasis were reported in the Arnsberg mining district, Germany.

## SMALLPOX—CONSTANTINOPLE.

From December 5, 1904, to January 1, 1905, 66 deaths from smallpox were officially registered at Constantinople.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES—LUXEMBURG.

From December 16 to 31, 1904, there were reported in all Luxemburg 73 cases of infectious diseases, namely, enteric fever, 18 cases; diphtheria, 12; whooping cough, 1; scarlatina, 38; and puerperal fever, 4.

## EGYPT—PLAGUE.

Following is the report of plague in Egypt for the week ended January 19, 1905:

At Suez there were 3 cases and 2 deaths, making a total number for the period from January 1 to 19, 1905, of 9 cases and 9 deaths. In the province of Kaliubieh, Tukh district, there was 1 case and 1 death, making a total number for the period from January 1 to 19, 1905, of 6 cases and 5 deaths.

## THE SPREAD OF CHOLERA FROM MECCA.

A statement drawn up in diagrammatic form<sup>a</sup> is given by the sanitary board of Teheran, Persia, showing the spread of the cholera epidemic since the initial outbreak at Mecca, February 20, 1902. Traced on a map, with arrow marks arranged in such wise as to show the march of the disease from place to place, an interesting graphic demonstration can be made of the diffusion of the malady. The disease made its first appearance at Mecca, February 20, 1902, and spread by land and by sea. By land routes it reached, in one direction, Djeddah, Medina, and Yambo; in another direction it spread southeast from Mecca to the country east of the Red Sea; and, in a third direction, went northeast from Mecca. Taif, Lith, Confoudah, Abou Arich, Loheja, Salif, Hodeidah, and Mocha were infected in the spread to the southeast, and the march of the disease was arrested at the desert's edge. In the northeasterly direction the oasis of Djebel Chamar was reached, the disease passing from El-Ala to Hail, in October, its further spread being stopped by the desert.

By maritime routes, after passing the territory intervening between Mecca and the sea the malady passed to the east coast of the Gulf of Oman to Gwadar, Djask, Bender-Abbus, and Minab, and stopped at the sandy and mountainous country to the west coast of the Red Sea and the coast of Danakils, and to the basin of the Mediterranean, reaching in Egypt the village of Moucha near Assioub, July 19, 1902, and thence diffusing itself throughout Egypt, causing 33,000 deaths.

From Egypt the disease invaded the coast of Syria, making its appearance at Ghuzzeh, October 14, 1902, spreading through southeastern Palestine to Jerusalem, Jaffa, and neighboring places, includ-

<sup>a</sup> See Public Health Reports, February 10, 1905, p. 233.